

The Coast Guard **RESERVIST**

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A View from the Bridge

by
**RADM
Paul A. Welling
USCG**

This year, our attention has been focused on several issues like the budget, reorganization, and other factors. Beyond the control of most of us, these have none the less seemingly limited our ability to do our job. I believe, however, that we are often more limited by our own imagination than any outside factors and that some of that limitation comes from too much attention to 'things' like management systems and processes and efficiency. So let's step back for a moment, pull ourselves away from the trees and look at the forest and focus on what I think is an essential ingredient for the long term health of any organization; that being leadership at every level-without regard to rank or rate. Leadership deals with effectiveness and excellence and attitude. It instills pride, commitment and purpose in the members of an organization. Its focus is with people rather than things. In any discussion of leadership, the tendency is to look to 'the boss', someone other than ourselves. I ask you to resist that urge, to take what I have to say and apply it to yourself.

First and foremost, long term effective leadership needs a 'vision' or 'sense of purpose'. For us, the Coast Guard Reserve has a very clear purpose. We exist to provide a safe and secure coastal zone through which much of our military might and national wealth would flow

Reservists and the UCMJ

Reservists and some National Guardsmen can now be involuntarily recalled to active duty, if necessary, to face legal proceedings under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. This provision, part of the 1987 Department of Defense Authorization Act, confirms that members of the Reserve components serving in a federal status are subject to the same military law as their active duty counterparts. The law corrects what was considered to be a major flaw in the military justice system.

Previous law, based on a federal court interpretation, specified that the military's UCMJ jurisdiction over a reservist ended with the end of a duty period. For example, a reservist who violated the UCMJ on a weekend drill could not be prosecuted unless he was apprehended, charged and sentenced before the end of the second training day or retained on duty until he could be. Before, if an offense wasn't discovered until after the duty period ended, the military had no recourse.

P.O.W. Medal Info Line

A toll-free 800 telephone line has been established to handle questions about DoD's newest medal, now being issued to those who were prisoners of war during America's armed conflicts. Former P.O.W.'s or their next of kin can call 1-800-873-3768 for more information on the award. All services will begin issuing the medals soon. For former P.O.W.'s to receive the new medal, they have to present proof that they were prisoners of war and that their service was 'honorable'.

"Tomorrow Will Be
Decided Today"



Army Lt. Col. Submits Winning Slogan for Voting Campaign

Lt. Col. Jay B. Savage won the Voting Slogan contest with his entry, "Tomorrow Will Be Decided Today. Vote."

Savage, who works at DoD's International Security Policy Branch at the Pentagon, said, 'I wanted to come up with a slogan to get people to realize that the way they vote today will affect the way the country is run for the future. Many (Americans) forget that they are making decisions that will be felt long after we are dead and gone. Instead, they look at the candidate or issue that will fulfill an immediate need. I wanted a slogan that would reinforce the idea that they have to look beyond the immediate issue or the hot topic of the moment and vote with the long-range view in mind.'

'What I wanted in a slogan was that when Americans vote for a leader, they shouldn't pick the one who is saying the right things for 1988. They should delve into the records (of the candidates) to see what effect their policies and ideas will have in the 1990s and beyond.'

Drug-Free America

The following resolution was submitted to the White House Conference for a Drug-Free America during a recent conference meeting in Washington, DC. Permission is granted to use this resolution in part or in its entirety (the entire resolution is printed here).

A Resolution of the American People to Adopt the Fundamental Principle of NO Use of ANY Illegal Drug and NO Illegal Use of ANY Legal Drug.

Whereas, America is said to be the most illegal drug using and legal drug abusing nation in the world;

Whereas, In the past ten years there has been a steady decline in the beginning age of drug use and is currently twelve years of age;

Whereas, The ramifications of such use negatively impact every aspect of American life today—economy, crime, education, health, national security—and this impact in turn threatens the very future of our country;

Whereas, The Nation is in a mire of confusion due to mixed messages and misinformation pertaining to illegal and legal drugs;

Whereas, The People have already enacted laws concerning illegal drugs and illegal use of alcohol and other legal drugs; and

Whereas, A clear, consistent and legal Fundamental Principle and frame of reference is necessary from with to establish a coordinated plan of action setting policies and programs ensuring the most efficient and effective realization of the goal of a Drug-Free America; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Fundamental Principle of NO USE OF ANY ILLEGAL DRUG and NO ILLEGAL USE OF ANY LEGAL DRUG shall be accepted by the American people in the quest for a Drug-Free America; and be it

Resolved, That this Fundamental Principle be clearly communicated throughout the Nation's communities and families through legislative actions, educational programs, government edicts, publications, and all facets of media dealing with the issue of illegal and legal drugs; and

Resolved, That the Fundamental Principle of NO USE OF ANY ILLEGAL DRUG and NO ILLEGAL USE OF ANY LEGAL DRUG set the standard for international prevention efforts as countries throughout the world work for Drug-Free nations.

Flag Etiquette

What is the proper conduct for a military member in uniform and out, during the pledge of allegiance? Personnel in uniform but uncovered or in civilian clothes shall render the pledge of allegiance to the flag by facing the flag and standing at attention with the right hand over the heart. Personnel in uniform and covered shall render the military salute.

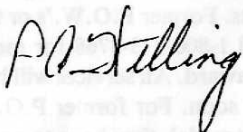
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in the event of mobilization. This reason for being should be the filter through which all decisions and actions pass. Leaders have a responsibility to foster an atmosphere of creativity and innovation in the workplace whereby everyone looks ahead, anticipates challenges, and searches for ways to do things better to accomplish our purpose. In this, it is important to listen to all levels in the organization. Many of our best and most innovative ideas have come from very junior personnel in the Coast Guard. After all, these are the people who deal with the Problems daily. Who better to see solutions?

On a day to day basis, good leaders are genuinely concerned for their people and value their human resources above all else. This aspect of good leadership is particularly important in the Coast Guard Reserve because essentially the only resource we have is our people, their skills and their talents. The leader provides an atmosphere in which each individual can grow and be motivated to accomplish their task.

In those units where this atmosphere exists, I have noticed some key elements. There is a well developed relationship with extensive interaction between active duty and Reserve elements which enables all to better understand each others mission and identify available training opportunities; subordinates are kept well unnecessary focus on skills already acquired; people are tasked to meet clear goals and held accountable; and an exception of advancement exists not just in rate but, for example, from crewman to coxswain to law enforcement boarding officer. In those units where this is done routinely, it is a source of great pride and esprit de corps. There is a commitment to excellence and it is easily recognized by petty officers and officers who are fit in mind and body and whose appearance and bearing project an image of a committed and dedicated professional, concerned for the motivation and well being of their subordinates.

My pledge to you is that I will do everything I can to nurture such an atmosphere throughout the entire Reserve Program, but it must be a mutual effort. I therefore challenge all of you, at every level of the Coast Guard, to balance the things necessary to be an efficient organization with the needs of the people necessary to be an effective one; to be leaders committed to, excellence; and to paraphrase one expert on leadership, to do the right things not just do things right.



Chief, Office of Readiness and Reserve

The COAST GUARD RESERVIST is published by the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard.

ADM Paul A. Yost, Jr.,
Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard

RAADM Paul A. Welling,
Chief, Office of Readiness and Reserve

LTJG Greta Bridges,
Editor

PS2 Peter A. Stinson,
Associate Editor

This material is printed as information only and is not authority for official action.

Members of the Coast Guard Reserve are encouraged to submit short articles (in "plain English" of no more than 300 words, typed double spaced) and black and white photographs (at least 5x7 inches, with identifying captions) to the editor for possible publication. Submissions cannot be returned.

Reservists should report change of address to their District (r). The *Reservist* cannot process address changes.

Inquiries concerning the Coast Guard Reserve should be addressed to: Commandant (G-RS-1), U.S. Coast Guard, 2100 Second Street SW, Washington, DC 20593. Phone: (202) 267-1025 FTS 267-1025.

COMDTPUB P1001.29

Mariner License Requirements Revised

The Coast Guard published the most comprehensive revision to the maritime licensing regulations during the past forty years in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* of October 16, 1987. The revision simplifies the license structure, makes the regulations easier to understand, allows greater flexibility in maritime careers, and brings the license qualifications into compliance with international standards. These regulations became effective on December 1, 1987.

Two revisions to the licensing regulations are of particular interest to individuals using military sea service or training to qualify for an original license or the raise in grade of a license currently held. Beginning on December 1, 1988, individuals using military sea service to qualify for a license will be required to meet the same currency requirements as civilian sea service, i.e., three months of the required qualifying service must be obtained within the three years prior to application. Effective December 1, 1987, Coast Guard and Naval Academy graduates must also obtain their underway navigational watch officer or engineer officer qualification before taking the third mate or third assistant engineer examinations, respectively.

USCG Reserve Policy Board

Annually, a board is convened at Coast Guard Headquarters to consider items submitted from the field for changes in Coast Guard Reserve policy. This board is required by law (14 USC 703).

The policy board process begins with you. During the year, each of us should be alert to situations which may indicate that a change in policy would enable us to do our jobs much better, more efficiently, faster, and/or cheaper. Maybe there is a situation that is not covered by policy that should be. Perhaps you have found a policy that is outdated and needs to be updated or removed. Maybe another service has adopted a policy that you feel the Coast Guard should look into or you have noticed that there are some missing links in the system. You can identify these situations and submit your suggestions to the district policy board which usually meets in the summer.

The district policy board should be made up of members of the Selected Reserve, district (r) staff, and active duty members. This board convenes to review your suggestions. Its job is to determine if your suggestion falls into one of these categories:

- a. is this a valid suggestion or a local or individual problem?
- b. can this be handled by the district?
- c. must it be handled by headquarters?
- d. if it must be handled by headquarters, can it be handled by G-R? (if so, it's administrative—not policy)
- e. if it must be handled by headquarters, must it be handled by offices/agencies other than G-R or require a change in law? (if so, it's policy)

The district (r) staff will then take categories a. and b. for action. The district commander will endorse and forward all suggestions that fall into categories c., d., and e. by 31 August. The district commander may also recommend applicants for membership to the National Policy Board (by 31 August).

The National Policy Board is comprised of approximately 11 members from E-6 to O-6 and is chaired by one of the Reserve flag officers. This board meets for one week in October or November of each year at Coast Guard Headquarters. The first order of business is to review each item to ensure that it is a policy item. (Administrative items are referred to the appropriate division of G-R for action.) The policy items are then researched, discussed, and decided upon. In order to make these decisions, board members read over the current policy and frequently request personnel from various offices to appear before the board to provide background information and insight as to any positive or negative consequences of implementing such a policy.

The board then presents its report to the Chief of G-R for comments. Then the report is

DRMIS 2.0 (?)

DRMIS—District Reserve Management Information System—Version 2.0 is one part of the continuing effort to provide Reserve units, groups, districts and headquarters with the information needed to manage the Reserve program effectively and to work toward the goal of spending not more than 10% of IDT resources on unit administration.

DRMIS 2.0 automates many of the administrative tasks of the District Reserve office. It works in conjunction with the PMIS data base by using PMIS records as a foundation for controlling records maintaining kept in DRMIS. To the original PMIS record, DRMIS allows the addition of thousands of characters of data to be maintained only at the district. In turn, the District will be able to generate many reports of use to the Reserve units. These reports include:

- Physical Exam Status report
- OER Tracking report
- Re-enlistment Status report
- Unit Roster
- Call-Up List (address/telephone numbers)
- ADT Status & A/Y report (who needs training)
- ADT History report
- Qualifications Search report
- and several others

The district staffs will be able to: produce and track all types of Reserve Orders, ADT amendment and cancellation letters, TONO tracking reports, compile and print various district statistical reports, produce address labels, track the submission of OERs, produce Advance Mobilization Orders for IRR personnel, maintain screening data, produce ADT summary reports, track the status of physical exams as well as a host of other projects.

Field testing took place in late March. The last few months have been spent fine tuning the system and putting the finishing touches on documentation. If you have any questions concerning this new version of DRMIS, G-RS's point of contact is ENS Mark Bonneville (202) 267-1024.

Warrant Officer Packages Revised

In the interest of paperwork reduction, changes have been made to the CWO application packages. The UCMJ course, the leadership course, and the two week ADT evaluation, are no longer required. The current application requirements do include: a Warrant Officer OER written by the Reserve Unit Commanding Officer, a resume using the format in COMDTINST 1401.4I (series), the candidates last two sets of enlisted evaluations, and a copy of the candidates CG-4716.

An Observation of RCNSC

A record number of Coast Guard Reservists completed a single National Defense University's Reserve Component National Security Course (RCNSC) this past winter. Nine Commanders, one Captain, and one observer from G-R completed the two week curriculum at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California.

RCNSC is a comprehensive analysis of our National security decision-making process. Detailed review of all regions of the Earth are made with an eye to influencing national strategy and security. Discussions on the inner workings of our government, both political and economical, completed the circle of influence. The program culminated in a table top exercise of a Political-Military Scenario with all hands participating in this final evolution. The Coast Guard attendees received a comprehensive education as all services were represented and integrated in committee activities. Comprehensive seminars on Joint Operations demonstrated interservice operability.

Coast Guard Reservists are encouraged to apply. This course is usually offered three times a year. Graduates are trained to apply for Controller positions for the exercise segment of future RCNSC seminars.

Note from the editor: All War and Staff College courses, eligibility requirements, and dates are published annually in COMDTINST 1571.11 (series). Please watch for the list of dates and get your applications in to the district soon.

Precautions for Inactive Duty Training While on ADT, SADT or TEMAC

Have you ever attended regularly scheduled drills while on ADT, SADT or TEMAC? Was your ever diligent yeoman recording your attendance on the Unit Attendance Record (CG Form 4457)? If the answer to these questions is yes, please read on.

As a Reservist performing active duty you can attend drills voluntarily if they won't conflict with your active duty. It is important to note that if you do drill, while on ADT, SADT or TEMAC, you are not eligible for pay or points for that drill. Also, it is imperative that if a member on active duty attends a regularly scheduled drill, their name must be removed (lined-out) from the Unit Attendance Record in order for it to be correctly processed by the Pay and Personnel Center (PPC).

Coast Guard district reserve staffs, the offices responsible for Reserve Administration and Training, are prepared to assist reserve members with any further question on this issue. G-RSM's point of contact is ENS David Kearns (202) 267-0550.

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forwarded for the ultimate approval/disapproval of each item by the Commandant. In practice each item is commented on for the Commandant's decision by the respective office which it affects. Some items result in a change in policy, others require the approval of the DoD Reserve Forces Policy Board (if the suggestion covers more than just one service), and others fall by the wayside because they do not fit into the long range plan of the Coast Guard. Finally, the results are published in a Commandant Notice and distributed to the field.

'Being a member of this board is both a rewarding and challenging assignment. It is hard work, long hours, and much research. However, you have to come away with a good, sincere, feeling of accomplishment. I encourage you to apply for a future board as specified in the notice.' (CAPT A. E. BREARD, USCGR Eighth District)

Coastal Defense

Astoria, Oregon—The first operational test of Maritime Defense Zone procedures on the Columbia River was conducted in early May with more than 1000 military and civil authorities participating as both orange and blue force members.

Units participating in the exercise tested their expertise in all areas of coastal defense, ranging from surface, subsurface and aerial surveillance to mine countermeasures, ground security and anti-terrorism tactics.

The Coast Guard assumed responsibility for port security, both by land and by sea. They also provided for the communications and protection of bridges that could serve as choke points on the Columbia.

The Navy conducted mine hunting using a converted fishing vessel and active duty Explosive Ordnance Disposal team members were embarked for diving on mine-like contacts.

Two Mobile Inshore Undersea Warfare units, one from Texas and another from Delaware (Navy), provided surveillance above and below the water at the mouth of the Columbia. Underwater surveillance was made possible through the use of sonar buoys dropped by Navy and Coast Guard aircraft.

Oregon's adjutant general simulated recall of the state's Army and Air Force assets, while Naval Reservists assigned to a Seattle special warfare group unit served as aggressors.

A letter from Rear Admiral Wojnar, USCG, Commander of the MARDEZ northwest sector, congratulated members on a "job well done . . . particularly in showing how all the services can and must work together for a viable defense".

National Defense Transportation Association (NDTA) Membership Change

The NDTA recently determined that its membership criteria for military personnel did not reflect the Total Force Concept. Accordingly, that criteria was changed in order that the reduced annual membership rate now applies to all enlisted and officers O-3 and below, of the Active Reserve and Active National Guard as well as Active Duty.

The NDTA is a non-profit, educational organization. It provides a link between the transportation executive in Government and the counterpart in the Transportation Industry. For more information, contact the national office at (703) 751-5011 or write to NDTA 50 S. Pickett Street, Suite 220, Alexandria, VA 22304-3008.

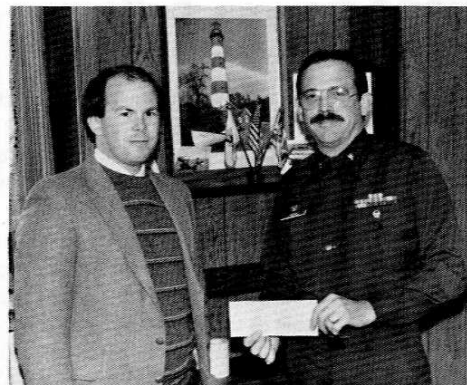
Law Enforcement Course Terminated

As was published in the Jan/Feb 1988 *Corresponder* the Coast Guard Law Enforcement correspondence course has been discontinued effective 30 December 1987. There will be no waiting period for those who were enrolled to allow them to finish the course. As of this time, there is no replacement for the course.

For reservists, this termination primarily affects the Port Safety/Environmental Protection—General (42) experience indicator. The Law Enforcement course is not an absolute requirement, but rather an optional course that may be used toward earning the (42). The officer may still attend the ADT schools and/or take the PSI course. In the mean time, G-RST is reviewing other correspondence courses to use for the qualification requirements for the (42). G-RST's point of contact is ENS Jim Whitehead (202) 267-0629.

Shoot Out in Detroit

For the seventh straight time, Reserve Unit Saginaw's Pistol Team has swept the Reserve Group Detroit Annual Pistol Shoot Out. The Saginaw team of LCDR Green, LT Ryther, PSC Weir, PSC Sproull, MK1 Marshall, and GM2 Hartman never looked back as they shot past their competitors. Meanwhile, the Group Pistol Trophy will continue to reside on the banks of the Saginaw River, the only home on the range it has ever known.



Reserve Unit Curtis Bay receives adoption papers.

Reserve Unit Curtis Bay

Recently, members of Reserve Unit Curtis Bay Presented a seventy-five dollar check to Mr. Jackson Harrial of the Baltimore Zoo. Pictured are Mr. Harrial and Commander John Gaughn showing a certificate of adoption for a Black-footed Penguin. The Reservists have sponsored the care of one of these rare and endangered birds for one year. All members of the unit helped in the funding of this project by collecting re-cyclable aluminum and glass, and taking it to Rons' Recycle of Glen Burnie, Maryland.

USCGC BIBB (WHEC 31) Reunion

The USCGC BIBB Shipmates Association will hold its third semi-annual reunion at the Radisson Hotel in St. Louis 15-18 September 1988. Anyone with an interest in the cutter BIBB is welcome to attend. If you are interested, please contact: CAPT Ken Hamilton USCGR (ret) at 140 Manchester Ave, N. Haledon, NJ 07508 or call him at (201) 427-6512.

Officer Experience Indicator Codes

All officer mobilization billets have an experience indicator assigned to them. This is the officer's primary experience indicator. If the officer does not presently hold the code, it must be earned within four years. If the officer already holds the code, it must be updated every four years to meet the currency requirement.

All duties performed in the previous four years which meet a code requirement can be counted for earning a code or updating currency, even if the officer has been promoted during the four year period. If an officer is assigned a new mobilization billet with a different experience indicator code the four year period to earn or update starts again on the date the new mobilization billet is assigned.

Specific requirements to earn experience indicator codes and the update currency are found in Chapter 6 of the Reserve Administration and Training Manual, COMDTINST M1001.27.